

# Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 6.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 5, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 526

## THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by  
**H. R. FRENCH**  
To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
**THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD**  
WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL OR OTHERWISE TO ANY POINT (FREE OF POSTAGE IN THE COUNTY) REQUIRED, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES:  
If paid in advance, - \$1.75  
If not paid in advance, - 2.00  
At the end of the year, - 2.00  
Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.  
No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week,	\$1.00
Two weeks,	1.50
Three weeks,	1.75
One month,	2.00
Two months,	3.00
Three months,	4.50
Six months,	7.00
Twelve months,	14.00

Each additional square (less than half a column) charged for a shorter time than three months) charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month,	\$5.00
Three months,	15.00
Six months,	25.00
Twelve months,	40.00

For Whole Column.

One month,	\$12.00
Three months,	30.00
Six months,	50.00
Twelve months,	80.00

The above rates are for standing advertisements, (without change.) For advertisements by the year, with the privilege of changes, an additional price will be charged, depending upon the number of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6 lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per year.

Annual advertisements are allowed 1 square, changeable at pleasure, for \$15 two squares, for \$25 three squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly customers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements not marked by the advertiser with the desired number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of quarterly changes, without additional charge.

Patent Medicines charged the same as other advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regularly business, and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Call on persons to become candidates charged as other advertisements. Advertising rates, to be paid in advance.

No advertisements can hereafter be inserted gratuitously, except brief announcements of deaths, marriages, and public appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless specified by contract between the parties.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charges be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

All loaded and displayed advertisements, and those with cuts larger than five lines in width, to be charged extra.

All advertisements of public meetings, speaking, fairs, fraternalities, &c., and all notices of private enterprises or to promote private interests, must be paid for. Where the object is manifestly for the public good, or for benevolent purposes, the printers will pay half the advertising.

Obituaries and tributes of respect charged for at the rate of 50 cents for twelve lines, and must be paid for when given.

Regular advertisers and all others sending communications or requiring notices designed to call attention to fairs, soirees, concerts, or public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance, all notices of private enterprises, or any notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interests can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If inserted in the editorial column (which can only be at the discretion of the editor) the same will be charged at the rate of not less than 20 cents per line.

Payment for advertisements due when they are left for insertion, and PAY IN ADVANCE is required unless specially agreed to be credited.

**DR. A. B. DUKE**

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.

He has removed his office to Main street, between the Livery Stable and Georgetown Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found at all times; at night he can be found at the Georgetown Hotel.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

**DR. J. G. HAMILL,**

**DENTIST.**

OFFICE—On Hamilton Street, opposite the Methodist Church.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

**L. B. OFFUTT**

SCOTT COUNTY, KY.

OFFERS his services as Auctioneer, to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, at reasonable rates of compensation. His post office is Lexington, Harrison county, Ky.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

**NOTICE**

THE death of Mr. E. C. Rankins, one of the firm of H. Rankins & Co., makes it necessary to close the business of the concern immediately; the subscribers therefore call on all persons having unsettled notes and accounts of 1854 and 1855, without fail, to call and pay them, as we cannot give any further indulgence. All claims unattended to, will be found in suit. We sincerely hope to be blessed with no unpleasant duty.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

**H. RANKINS & CO.**

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its literary course is the same as that of Yale College, while its scientific course embraces all the best portions of the course at West Point.

For young men desirous for practical business there is a course of three years in which a thorough knowledge is imparted in Agricultural Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this practical feature the College is believed to be unequalled. Its high aim is to furnish American scholars and American business men. The rapidly increasing number of Students in attendance is proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment, whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline without the fear of extinguishment; and to require of its students every thing scholarly and manly in the department. It has boarding arrangements adapted to all classes of students, and so adjusted as to avoid the dangers inseparable from the practice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one building. Students for the ministry can board for \$40 per College year. Others of known good moral habits, for about \$65 or 75; while those who may prefer boarding in private families can do so for from \$80 to 100. No student is allowed to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall approve; and a strict and kind supervision is exercised by the faculty over every student wherever he may board. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first commences on the third Monday in September; the second, on the first Monday in February.

### COMMENCEMENT DAY

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition \$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application to the President, Rev. D. K. Campbell, L. L. D.

Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been permanently secured. He brings with him a reputation as an accomplished and successful instructor of youth, warranting the belief that no institution can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare young men for College most thoroughly or to lay the foundation for a substantial and well ordered education.

TERMS per session of 5 months—in advance \$10.00  
Additional in Primary Department, . . . \$10.00  
Higher Branches . . . 15.00  
Boarding for fuel, &c., . . . 1.00  
Payment made to the Principal or the Treasurer of the College.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## GEORGETOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 5th session commences January 22, 1855.

**DRAWING, PAINTING, EMBROIDERY, FRENCH, VOCAL MUSIC, MUSIC PIANO, &c.**

together with all the usual branches of a

**THOROUGH ENGLISH COURSE**

**TERMS per session of 20 weeks in ADVANCE.**

THIS Institution is provided with competent teachers in the several departments of Drawing and Painting (oil and water colors) Embroidery, French, Vocal music, Piano, Guitar &c., as well as all the usual branches of a thorough English course.

Terms per Session of 20 weeks—in Advance.

Tuition—in Primary Class, . . . \$10.00  
" Junior Class, . . . 12.00  
" Middle " . . . 15.00  
" Senior " . . . 20.00

Music on Piano or Guitar . . . 25.00  
Vocal Music . . . 3.00  
Drawing, Painting, Latin and French, each, 10.00  
Boarding, including fuel, lights, and Washing, . . . 50.00

For further information, address

G. R. HEND, Principal.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## W. H. KEENE,

[Successor of Brown & Sayres.]

## WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**DEALER,**

IN GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, &c.

Cor. St. Clair & Wapping Sts.

FRANKFORT, KY.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

W. D. REED, Louisville, Ky.

J. G. LEACH, New Castle, Ky.

## REED & LEACH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice Law in Henry and adjoining Counties; also in Scott county, and in the Court of Appeals.

March 8, 1855-2-1f.

**NAT. WOLFE.**

**P. B. POINDEXTER.**

## Wolfe & Poindexter,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Louisville, Ky.

ATTEND with diligence and fidelity to all business entrusted to them.

They practice in the Courts of Louisville, and in the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## LOOKING GLASSES.

I AM at all times prepared to furnish LOOKING GLASSES, in Mahogany, Walnut or Rosewood Frames, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c.

—ALSO—

Gilt Frames, Glasses of all Sizes and STYLES, PORTRAIT FRAMES, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## TEXAS

### REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this agency. FIDELITY to the interests of Non-Residents. REGISTERS of land for sale in all parts of the state, full exhibits of title and accurate maps, also registers of town and city lots. Lands located bought and sold. CLAIMS against the STATE OF INDIVIDUALS collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans or any of the northern cities, if desired. A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country and the land system here, superior locations and the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this agency.

Registers open for examination. Office on Congress Avenue.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. B. RAYMOND, G. R. FREEMAN.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the beginning of her revolution, in 1836, Texas offered large bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her armies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of those who thus served, the recovery of all the lands promised by the Government of Texas land claims, regardless of date or character, whether SPANISH, MEXICAN, or AMERICAN BOUNTY, SCOTCH, or HEAD-RIGHT. Having complete access to the Muster rolls, Maps, Records, and other documents in the Public Offices at Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages, as for investigations of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the recovery of lands illegally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and to estates which have suffered from inattention or mismanagement of agents or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES for LOCATION, we can offer particular inducements. Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant lands and surveys of the state, obtained from personal inspection, insures the most favorable locations, and perfect titles.

LONG EXPERIENCE, and close attention to the LAND SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different classes of titles, together with the large amount of land registered in our office for sale, enables us to furnish prompt and reliable information, and assistance to persons desiring good homes, and to afford superior advantages to those wishing to make SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

We are offering FOR SALE LANDS in every part of the state—improved and unimproved, of every variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers; also town and city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the most favorable terms.

TO PERSONS having land in Texas for sale, we would say, that we keep books in which are registered descriptions (furnished by the owners, or obtained by personal inspection) and full exhibits of title &c., of all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If desired, we will examine land in any part of the state, ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Registering for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANTS, HOUSES, and individuals to our office as furnishing a speedy and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interests of our employers we hope to merit the confidence of the business Public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN, & Co.,

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned would notify this friends and the public, that owing to the fact that he has been unable to pay his negro hire, and high hundreds of dollars are due him, that he must foreclose collection; he hopes therefore, that those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle forthwith, and thus save costs.

Having employed a white hand, he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers in first rate style. J. V. ROLAND.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## LEXINGTON & GEORGETOWN.

### ACCOMMODATION LINE!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now and commodious

between Georgetown and Lexington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The stage leaves Georgetown at 7 1/2 A. M. on each day.

Returning, leaves Lexington each day at 8 1/2 o'clock.

Fare each way 75 cents.

This stage can be hired for private excursions on every other day in the week.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. W. HAWKINS & Co.,

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## GENERAL

### STAGE OFFICE.

GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

THE Cincinnati and Lexington stage leaves Lexington for Cincinnati Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock, arriving at Georgetown at 7, and returning the alternate days. Fare \$2.00.

The Georgetown and Frankfort stage leaves Georgetown every morning (save Sunday) at 4, returning same day. Fare \$1.00.

The Georgetown and Paris Stage leaves Georgetown Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 4, returning same day. Fare \$2.00.

J. BARKLEY, Agent.

Sept. 14, 1854-27-1f.

## YOUNG AMERICA!

### TAKE NOTICE.

ON and after Monday 5th February, I will run a Coach from Georgetown to Payson, to connect with the trains at present as follows:

Leave Georgetown daily at 5 o'clock in the morning, and returning at 12 o'clock.

Leave Georgetown again at 1 o'clock in the evening, returning at 7 o'clock.

Through Tickets can be procured at the Georgetown Hotel.

To Louisville for \$3.00.  
" Frankfort " 1.00.  
" Lexington " .75.  
" Payson " .50.

E. S. HOPKINS.

March 1, 1855-1-1f.

## WHISPERS FROM MY GUARDIAN

### ANGEL BEYOND THE GRAVE.

BY THE HERMIT OF ST. ERENE.

II

Gently dawned the morning yonder,  
Through the windows stained in gold,  
Soon again from me asunder,  
Thou wilt live, but hear, behold,  
Where in future thou shalt wander  
Through this course on earth below!

Listen, dear, no longer squander  
Strength on human teachings, no!

Let him alone  
Thy Master be,  
Whose loving tone  
Resounds to thee,  
Melodious law!

Do thou entreat  
Thy Saviour, pray—  
That He may life  
To thee impart—  
The hidden life,  
Within thy heart!

And like a child  
Approach His throne!  
He's loving, mild,  
To him alone,  
Who cometh near  
His mercy seat

With childly fear,  
His hand to meet,  
For sole support.

In all distress,  
Do thou resort  
To Him! confess  
Thy failings all,  
Thy weakness too  
Thy sins withal

To Him, that through  
Peaceful sepyhs there will never  
Cease to whisper hymns of love,  
Flowers bloom, exhale forever  
Sweet perfumes within the grove,  
Where Immortalising their praises,  
Where their glorious anthems swell,  
Where contention never rises,  
Peace and love forever dwell.

Beloved mine!  
Wilt thou enjoy  
This peace divine?  
Oh, then employ  
Thy strength to gain  
Immortal souls  
For yonder realm,  
Where love intrals  
The selfish, wild,  
And loving heart!

Be gentle, mild!  
With love impart  
Thy Saviour's will!  
Give wounded hearts  
The balm to still  
Their pains—no darts  
Of grief, remorse,  
Have planted there!  
Do thou enforce  
Thy brethren here  
On earth below,  
That preach the Word,  
To go and throw  
Aside the sword  
Of selfish strife!

For there above,  
No soul will thrive  
Without that love  
That giveth life.  
His pang and throe—  
With tender call  
To cast thy woe,  
Thy hardened soul,  
On Him alone  
Inviteth thee!

Let gloom begone,  
Let sadness flee!  
Let peace serene  
Within the dwell!  
I shall—unseen  
To guard thee well  
Thy angel be,  
My whispers will  
Unveil to thee,  
What hidden still  
In Heaven's life  
Is there to see,  
Wilt thou revive,  
Refresh thy soul  
In waters pure?  
Wilt thou be whole?  
Oh then—secure  
My loving hand,  
To lead thy own  
Toward the land  
Of Peace alone!

The church on high  
Is all alive  
No dogmas dry,  
No spitting points,  
Are there discussed  
Amongst the Saints,  
And selfish dust  
Is cast away.

The church of forms  
Will soon decay.  
The church of faith  
Will yield the way,  
The Church of Love  
Alone shall sway.  
The faithful soul,  
The Christian heart,  
Shall Love control.

I must depart,  
Beloved—dear!  
Be cheerful now!  
Receive yet here,  
On this thy hour.

Thy angel's kiss,  
Thy soul shall swell  
With holy bliss,  
No fare thee well!

(From the Daily Louisville Times.)

Sketch No. 8.

## AN OLD WOMAN'S STORY.

The evening was a gloomy one. The sun was receding in stormy splendor behind the distant mountains. The wind arose in fitful gusts, and in mournful cadences swept through the leafless forest.

The drifts of snow, brought into bold relief by the sombre sides of the mountains, did not brighten the scene, but served to render it cold and cheerless. Man and beast had sheltered themselves from the undefined terror of the approaching night.

The last rays of the departing sun poured a flood of lurid light through the crimson damask silk curtains of the window, and lighted up the features of an aged female, who shut the volume in which she had been reading, and gazed intently upon its closed lid. The increasing darkness served to give a gloomier aspect to the dim and antiquated furniture of the large room. A casual observer might have perceived that she was troubled in mind, from the tightly compressed mouth, and the air of sternness with which she regarded the book. She arose, and turning to the chair upon which she had been sitting, lifted a cushion discovering a drawer skillfully concealed in the bottom. In this she carefully replaced the volume and laid the cushion again in its place. A heavy black satin enveloped her attenuated form, as she bowed her head upon her trembling hands over the quaint chair. "My sister, oh! my sister, thy suffering must I again endure in relating thy life to another. But I must not shrink from the task, if it will save Annie from a similar fate,"—and in a stern suppressed tone continued, "complete my—revenge."

She walked slowly across the apartment and rang a small silver bell. Almost immediately a door opened and a smiling young girl looked in.

"Will I not do, dear Madam? Let me assist you to your chamber."

"Nay, Annie, I will take tea in here this evening. The weather is so boisterous, our expected guests, Col. Blanton and his son, will neither venture out. Have the outer doors fastened, and order supper at once." The two ladies sat opposite each other, a beautiful specimen of the age they had attained. The elder one tall and commanding—stern and dignified; yet the beam of affection which played over her features as she regarded the young girl, redeemed them from harshness. And Annie knew from the tone of her friend's voice, she was about to communicate her feelings in relation to a matter, important and connected with herself. It was near her nuptial day. When she first seated herself at the table, she intended to ask her companion to relate a story of olden times, as the old lady often did, to while away the long winter evenings, while they were alone. Annie always wore a pleasant smile, but when she anticipated a long story she could not repress an actual laugh, and was just in the act of indulging her laugh, when she observed the unusual sternness of her countenance. At the same time she looked up, saying "Annie, it is the privilege of the old to advise the young—and oh! what an amount of sorrow might be avoided by a compliance sometimes.—Nothing, my child, compels me, but the deep love I bear you, to throw a shadow over the sunny path you have hitherto trod. You are about to form an alliance with the world terms advantageous; you are on the eve of wedding the eldest son of a wealthy man. To you he appears faultless—probably he is the reverse. Be not shocked at my words; I knew one who, young and beautiful as yourself, trusted, loved and was deceived. She was made wretched by one who promised to love and cherish her. He did cherish her, so far as money went. She had every thing money could buy; and the world laughed and said, how fortunate she had married; and yet she died broken hearted. This word is not misapplied as often as often as one might suppose.—Neglect kills more wives than consumption. Her fate was sad, very sad; and the old lady laid aside her cup and wiped a tear from her wrinkled face. "She was about your age when she became a wife. Her style of beauty was not so imposing as your own. She was one to be loved—not calculated to attract the eye of a crowd. I have often wondered how she ever came to engage the attention of him she married, for he was a man of the world, wealthy, and an eldest son, as I before remarked; reared in the lap of luxury, not a whim denied him. Yes, she would say she had married well. She lived in accordance with her husband's wealth, and for a while after marriage went much into society; but after she became a mother, I don't remember of seeing her from home again. Although she was endowed richly so—in an intellectual point, she lived the life of a recluse. This was a matter of great astonishment to her friends. I became deeply interested in her fate, and from close observation discovered it was not physical inability which precluded her going out, for with her, age seemed to enhance her charms—she excelled in every way, but my

od to render her more sensible and fascinating. Strange as it seems to you, Annie she was a neglected wife. Being of a reticent temperament, a word of reprimand never passed her lips. Doubtless you wonder what could induce a man to neglect such a woman. I have often tried to divest my mind of partiality and prejudice, and reason dispassionately upon the case; but the conclusion is ever the same. He was actuated by intense selfishness. This disposition may not have been his natural condition, but the indulgence of fond parents for an only son engendered and fostered this odious trait of character.—A selfish person is always callous, or indifferent to the suffering of another. They will gratify themselves at any price, and deny the most trifling boon to another. Their own petty sorrows or pleasures form a wall of adamant about them, no wail of suffering can penetrate. It has been asserted that selfishness is the main spring of society—it is selfishness which protect us from oppression or starvation, but it should extend no farther. It was about a year previous to her death, that I attempted to persuade her to leave home—for I had discernment enough to perceive she was wasting her existence from sheer ennui. His smile was wanting to cheer her on to exertion. Being purely domestic—I say purely, for



(From the Palmetto Journal.)  
Editorial Correspondence.

FRANKFORT, March 15, 1855.

After a slow, but very pleasant trip on the excellent steamer *Wm. Garvin*, I arrived yesterday morning at Louisville. Some ten or fifteen *Chenango* river merchants, were passengers on the *Garvin*, all of whom intend purchasing their Spring supplies at Louisville. I found the city quite lively, in spite of the "hard times," and the general impression is that her Spring business will be large and profitable. I found the hotels of the city pretty much crowded with merchants from the country, and delegates going on to the Democratic State Convention. Not having been at Frankfort for two or three years, and presuming that I might meet friends from all parts of the State, whom I might not otherwise see for a long time, I this morning took cars for this place, and am now ensconced in room 24, Capitol Hotel, seated at a window, from which I can see the Kentucky river, like a silvery thread, winding around you high, rugged, and wild cliffs, on whose summits stands a stately old elm, like a lone sentinel on some castellated wall. Often times before have I gazed upon that venerable old tree—and years ago, of a bright June morning, do I remember how I climbed that hill, and beneath the shade of that hospitable old tree, with one "lovely beyond her sex and her peers," a creature of light and life, and youthful beauty once to be seen and loved forever.

• • • We respect, awe, venerate, that old tree. The winds and storms of an hundred years have in no wise bowed its lofty head. Its youth looked out upon the council fires of the savage—its manhood watched the stately tread of the hardy pioneer, and trembled when his axe felled monarchs mightier than it, to build up a city at its roots—and yet, there it stands, "worn but unshaken," in majestic old age, giving soil and sustenance to the mistletoe, which clusteth thickly around its bare arms.

Frankfort is certainly one of the most essentially old foggy places that was ever created, and her politicians now are what they always have been, selfish, time-serving and corrupt. They years ago fastened on to the old Whig party, like a parcel of horse-leeches, and sucked all life and vitality out of her, and now they are fastening themselves on the Know Nothing party in the same way. We wish "Sam" joy of his new recruits.—The few genuine, true Whigs now left, will be truly glad to be divorced from the "Frankfort clique."

But I had almost forgotten what I had taken up pen to write about—namely, the convention. I have been surprised at the number of delegates in attendance, and also at the hopeful, determined, and enthusiastic spirit which animates them.—Those who think the Democratic party in Kentucky is either dead or dying, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. I have attended several State Conventions—Whig and Democrat—and to speak the plain truth, I have never seen one more largely attended nor more harmonious.

His is the choice of the convention for Governor, but it is not known whether or not he would accept the nomination, it has been deemed best to choose another man.

Boyd will not be recommended for President, owing to opposition to friends of Powell. All the "big guns" of the Kentucky Democracy are here—Breckinridge, Boyd, Caldwell, Clark, Stone, Mason, &c.

S. F. J. Trubee has failed to a large amount, and he completed his assignment some days ago. He is off the track for Congress, of course, [they say here that he never seriously intended to run,] and the Know Nothings are looking about for another candidate. By-the-by, talking about Know Nothings—Isn't it strange that some folks should take it for granted that because a man is a Whig editor he has, of course, seen "Sam," and should proceed to regale said Whig editor with various minute details of what was done at last meetings, and what is to be done in—county at the next meeting? Very singular and very stupid to make such blunders, but such blunders have been made. Has the "new book" been received by 67 and 68? If not, I will send a copy.

To-night I am to have an audience with the remains of the "Whig Central Committee," and will learn, if possible, what action, if any, they intend to take with reference to a Whig State Convention. A pretty set of fellows are some of them, to call themselves a Whig Central Committee. But of this, and some other rich affairs, more (and a good deal more) anon. H. M. M.

LEXINGTON, March 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the Statesman:

Sir:—I perceive that neither of the great political parties, heretofore arrayed against each other under the names of Democrats and Whigs, has designated their candidate to be voted for at the next congressional election. The reason of this, I presume, that there is nothing now in the way of a reunion between the honest and patriotic of both parties. Why not this union, at once take place, as far as this State is concerned in the question? Kentucky has, ever since the year 1793, been a democratic State; and sure, I am, a majority of her patriotic citizens desire no other government than a democratic one. The constitution of the United States is democratic in its form and substance, and democracy seeks no other platform. Democracy, like the constitution, knows no south, no north, no east, no west; and demands of public rulers a strict responsibility to the sovereign people; and that every portion and part of this great confederacy shall have equal protection, rights and benefits under the Constitution. The great body of democratic men are well contented with the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, as they now stand. They desire no change in the administration of the federal councils, and government of any society or collection of people, or any individual, whatever, on account of such person's religion or religious opinion. In fine, they desire no war between the Protestants and Catholics; on the contrary, they accord to the Catholics all the rights, privileges and immunities that the Protestants have.

The democratic party are opposed to all the movements, being made at this time, on the part of the abolitionists, secret and public, to divest the owners of slave property of their just and constitutional rights. The democratic party recognize the rights of no men or set of men, to combine together in secret conclave, with a view to control the popular and free suffrage of the people in their choice of public servants, either for the nation or for the States; but hold such combinations as dangerous, and hold no union or connection with such enemies to the Constitution; and firmly believe that those who are engaged in such combinations against the free and unbiased suffrage of the people, have in view, first, to destroy the rights of property, by turning the slaves in the south free from the control of their masters; next, to overturn the checks and balances of the Constitution, favorable to civil liberty, and to throw masses of disfranchised Catholics and foreigners into a condition not better than the free blacks of our States. Finally, to ruin the whole south, by subjecting them to the control and domination of the north and east of our confederacy.

I would, therefore, as an humble citizen, propose that all the voters of this Congressional District, who are friendly to the Constitution and southern rights, and opposed to know nothingism, and all such secret conspiracies against the liberties of the government, shall send delegates to a convention, to be held in the city of Lexington, on the 3rd Monday of April next, without distinction of parties, to select a desirable person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

#### EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, March 22, 1855.

The English Government having by its improvidence and neglect sacrificed thousands and tens of thousands of the lives of the brave troops sent to the Crimea, and having failed in its scheme of enlisting foreign mercenaries on the European Continent, has resorted to the strange and desperate expedient of opening recruiting offices in the United States. Our city papers are publishing an advertisement stating that "The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia is empowered by the British Government to raise any number of men which may be required to serve in the Foreign Legions. Depots are established at Halifax," and directing applicants to inquire for further particulars at 63 South Third street, where they are furnished with money to pay their fare to Halifax.

I do not know how successful this movement has been, but in the dearth of employment which has existed, some poor unfortunates may have embraced this desperate proposition of exposing themselves to the sharp fire of the Russian armies, and the keen privations of the badly furnished British camp. It is a sad commentary on the arrogance of proud John Bull, that he should be obliged to seek soldiers upon the shores of Brother Jonathan, and when we consider how peculiarly sensitive he is at the idea of the formation of military companies to assist the people of any other nation, he should have considered whether his example in this instance, may not be imitated on some future occasion in a way very disagreeable to him.

Some of our old counterfeiters, recently resorted to a new and curious dodge to palm off their spurious currency upon the public. They accidentally met an unsophisticated and not very prudent clergyman from the country, duly decorated with a white cravat, and proposed to him that as they were all unskilled in the ways of the world, and had a number of purchases to make, it would be a great favor if he would go out shopping with them and assist them in their selections as well as visit different places of amusement, at the same time generously offering to pay all his expenses, as they had plenty of money.

He willingly accepted the proposition, and his sanctified and really honest air, ward off the suspicion of the shopkeepers, and the rogues were enabled to palm off quite a number of \$5 bills, receiving at each place a few trifling articles and the balance in change in good money; until finally they pushed their fortunes into too keen a quarter, where the whole party were arrested. The astonishment of the duped clergyman may be more easily imagined than described. However, some of his friends managed to rescue him from his unfortunate predicament, and he went on his way rejoicing. One of the rogues managed to escape on straw bail, and the other will probably be tried.

The book-hunters and literati generally of this and neighboring cities, are attending, in great numbers, the sale of the library of the late Edward D. Ingraham, which comprises over 20,000 volumes of choice and rare works, besides an immense number of engravings, autographs, and other literary curiosities. The novelties of the collection excite lively competition, and old books which have grown rare, or are embellished with valuable autographs, are bringing treble their original cost. An original copy of "Poor Richard's Almanac," sold for fifty-two dollars. A copy of Cicero's *Cato Major*,

pointed by Franklin, sold for \$21; Wm. Penn's Great Case of Liberty of Conscience, with autographs, &c., sold for \$42.50. The sales will continue throughout this week, and the collection will no doubt yield a large amount of money—probably over \$20,000.

The Grand Jury have recently had under investigation an insertion in a pamphlet lately issued by the friends of Dr. Beale, the Denist, convicted some time since, of an outrage upon a female patient, that propositions had been made to them to secure his pardon if \$10,000 could be raised. The allegation is that some of our lawyers were intriguing for his amount as a reward for their services as pardon brokers, but neither our present nor late Executive are implicated in it in any way, but condemning in severe terms, the practice of the employment either of professional or non professional agents to assist in the procurement of pardons, as calculated to engender suspicions against all concerned.

To solve the knotty problem of the quid nunc, "Is the Emperor Nicholas dead?" and at the same time to test the veraciousness of communications received through the spirit rappers, one of our afternoon papers issued proposals for information from them, promising a liberal reward if it proved correct. It has published seven answers, varying much in their statements. The spirit of Daniel Webster, the late Czar Nicholas, his father, St. Arnaud, the French Marshal who died before Sebastopol a few months since, and of Napoleon Bonaparte, have all been summoned, but their answers are as conflicting as the testimony of witnesses in an exciting cross-examination and battery case.

The sum total of the intelligence may therefore be summed up about as follows: The Czar is dead—yet he is not dead, but merely sleeping; he died a natural death—yet he was poisoned. Consols rose and grain fell in the English market, on the confirmation of the intelligence of his death, yet the whole report eventually proved to have been a mere ruse of the stock jobbers. Slightly contradictory as these communications may appear, they are a fair specimen of spiritual intelligence, and about as accurate as the speculations of our "enterprising" newspapers, which by contemplating in turn every possible contingency of the future, are so wonderfully prophetic that everything happens precisely as they "predicted."

A week or two since a healthy young child some ten months old, neatly attired, was found deposited in a basket before the door of a wealthy but childless couple. A well written note in the basket expressed a wish that they would adopt it, as they had no children and promised that it would never be reclaimed. The head of the family, however, seemed somewhat incredulous as to the truth of Tupper's assertions that "a babe in the house is a well-spring of pleasures," and peremptorily refused to receive the little stranger.

It was then given to the policeman, one of whose wives concluded to adopt it, and there the matter would probably have ended, but the mother of the child, or a woman who asserts herself to be such, has come forward to claim it, asserting that her husband had taken it away from her without her consent. The policeman's wife refuses to give it up, and appeals to the Guardians of the Poor for their decision in the matter, and I suppose they will finally decide it with a degree of wisdom only second to that evinced by Solomon in the somewhat similar case, in which he pronounced his celebrated judgment.

The ingenuity of our light fingered gentry is constantly displaying itself in new devices of rascality. One of them recently adopted the novel expedient of going to a house from which a funeral was about to take place, where he represented to the family that he was sent by the undertaker, and to the undertaker that he was a friend of the family, and took a leading part in all the solemn arrangements of the occasion. As soon as the family had left to perform the last sad offices for their departed friend, he ransacked the chambers and carried off all the portable articles of value he could find, embracing jewels, trinkets and some money. Several pockets have also been recently picked as congregations have been leaving church.

The failures, or rather suspensions of the leading California Banking Houses, have caused comparatively but very little panic here, as it is generally believed they will soon be enabled to resume payments, and the reported death of the Czar, and consequent probability of the establishment of peace in Europe, together with the greatly improved tone which pervades all our business operations, more than counterbalance any unfavorable impression which the California news might otherwise have created. Money has not been more abundant for eighteen months than at present, extensive preparations are being made for building during the coming season, and the feeling is generally entertained that we are once more on the track of prosperity.

Our markets have not recently undergone any important change. Beef cattle sell at the exorbitant rate of from \$10 to \$13. Flour commands \$9.12 to \$9.25 per barrel; Rye Flour, 6; Corn Meal, 4.12; Wheat sells for from 2.13 to 2.30; Rye, 1.25; Corn, 90¢; Oats, 55¢@56¢.

Truly Yours, &c.

#### The Late Mrs. Judson and Mr. Fletcher.

The case before the Superior Court in regard to the rights of publishers in which the late Fanny Forester (Mrs. E. C. Judson) the wife of Dr. Judson, the celebrated Burmah missionary; occupies a prominent place, is attracting a good deal of attention. The matter has become involved in the law by Mr. Fletcher, a publisher—Nashua street, suing Mr. Nor-

ton, the editor of the "Literary Register," for libel. An edition of the life of Dr. Judson, by the Rev. Dr. Wayland, was published some time since by Phillips, Sampson & Co. of Boston, who, we believe, generously gave up all the book to the benefit of the widow of Dr. Judson, (Fanny Forester,) who was then living.

The work was profound and able one, as nearly everything that comes from the pen of Dr. Wayland is. It was, however, in two large volumes, and placed at such a price as to effectually exclude it from the reach of many persons of limited means. Mr. Fletcher, of this city, after the work had been some time out, prepared an edition of the life of Dr. Judson, which most persons believed would not interfere with the work of Dr. Wayland. For while all who admired the missionary preacher would have the larger work, if they could afford it, there were many who would desire the smaller work as more within their means.

It was, therefore, believed that the two works would not seriously clash.—Concerning the right of Mr. Fletcher to issue such a work no one had any doubts, but when justice to Mrs. Judson was taken into consideration, people differed.—The Post at last evening, with only a portion of the evidence before it, attacks Mr. Fletcher furiously, and holds up the whole case as an act, on his part, of the most flagrant iniquity. We will not say anything of the propriety of the press thus forestalling the action of the court, but why does the Post shut its eyes to the following facts.

Mrs. Judson was offered for the copy-right of her husband's life the sum of \$20,000 or \$25,000 which she refused to accept, preferring the profits on its sale. She had also in her own right three shares in one of the Calcutta Banks, amounting in value to over 5,000. She also owned a house and lot in Hamilton, in this State, where she resided, and had over 3,000 in cash besides. In addition to this, her publishers, subsequent to Dec., 1853, had paid her the sum of 10,000. Now, in view of these facts, what justice is there in the cry that Mr. Fletcher was robbing a poor widow, and taking the bread from orphans? When Mrs. Judson wrote to Mr. Fletcher what was his answer? The Post seems to have entirely overlooked it. Even after he had gone some way in the publishing of the book, he offered to give it up on condition that Mrs. Judson would herself prepare such a work, and allow it to be published, at the same time asking that he be remunerated only for his outlay. What more could have been asked? We are well aware that the sympathies of people may be against Mr. Fletcher, but we really do not see that Mrs. Judson has grounds for all the doleful complaints she made, and above all, we cannot understand why Mr. Fletcher should be characterized by such epithets as the Post of last evening indulged in.

#### From the Shelby News. Give to the Heathen. BY ELOISE.

"Don't give five dollars to the heathen, and grind the face of the poor at home. I am very much of your opinion, Mr. Editor. I thank you for your advice.—Now, it was only the other day, a poor woman came to me for work. I really had none that I could not do myself, but I gave her some work, for she looked distressed. She told me she had several children, and some could sew very well; that she had been making clothes for Mr. T—, pants for twenty cents; shirts for less; and she took her pay in provisions, at a high price.

Now, this Mr. T—is an elder in the church. Next day I went to church; we had a missionary sermon; the contribution box was passed around; I saw several put in liberally; when it came to me, I shook my head; Mr. T—looked amazed, and said: "Why, Mr. T—you do not mean you will not give anything to the heathen?" "No; I do not mean that; there are heathen enough at home!"

Mr. T—passed on, giving me a look of righteous indignation. I could not help thinking of that woman and her little children. In a day or so, I met Mr. T—at a prayer-meeting; he made a long cold prayer, full of words, in which he remembered some of the members of the church as being very lukewarm in the cause of the heathen. Of course I felt guilty. As we came out, I walked up to him, and, with as much dignity as I could, asked him if he had seen Mrs. H—, the seamstress, lately?

"No; I have not," he said, with a pharisaical emphasis. "Well, she is sick, and has nothing in the house for her children to live on; will you go there to-morrow sir?" "Well, let me—see; there is them cattle to be weighed to-morrow, and I will be engaged the next day also."

"When will you see her, then?" "Well, I don't exactly know, I reckon I don't make any difference."

Mr. T—I am very glad I saved that little money you wanted me to give to the heathen—I think it will do her some good. I left him to enjoy his own conscience,—if he had any.

AN IMPORTANT LAW.—The Bounty Land Bill, which has become law, gives to all who served fourteen days in any war since 1793, 160 acres, deducting the number of acres already received by them under former acts, and if they are dead, to widows and minor children of deceased soldiers. This is a very important law as it must absorb some 20,000,000 of acres, and there will be cases of relief in every congressional district in the Union. Poor widows and their children will now feel the government bounty.

#### THE IMPORTED PREMIUM HORSE. YOUNG CLEVELAND!

WILL make his second season in this country, at the stable of the subscriber, living one mile from Georgetown, Scott county, on the Crumbeighs Mill road, and will be let to mares at \$20 to insure a more with foal; the money due when the mare is accented to be in foal or part with.

W. D. CROCKETT.

#### DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

YOUNG CLEVELAND is a beautiful Bay or white, 15½ hands high and well formed; three years old. He was got by Golden Roseberry, dam by Drainer, grandson by Cottage gr. grand by Mr. Newton's Horse all pure Cleveland bred. Horse.

GOLDEN ROSEBERRY the sire of Young Cleveland, was got by Volunteer; dam by bay Conqueror she was the dam of that celebrated stallion the Duke of Cleveland, which was sold for \$1500 to go abroad.

CONQUEROR was got by Mr. Judson old Dreadnought; dam by Mr. Agar's Black legs; grand by Mr. Woodall's noted horse, which was sold to Mr. Aaron, for \$1,500.

VOLUNTEER, the sire of Golden Roseberry, was got by Volunteer; dam by Scargro Hero. Volunteer obtained the Premium at Guilborough in 1836 and 1837; he also obtained the Premium at the same place in 1838 and 1839, defeating five others; he also obtained the Premium in 1840, for the best Coach Horse in the East-Riding. His Stock is in the highest estimation, there being twenty-six Stallions kept that were got by him—five of them having been sold for \$6,000. THOMAS ROSEBY.

The Superior Foal Getter and Three minute Horse

#### Belie Founder, Jr.

WILL stand at the same place and will be let to mares at \$10 to insure a mare with foal. Belle Founder is five years old this spring, a beautiful mahogany bay, no white about him; full 14 hands high, of fine disposition and excellent performance. He was sired by Belle Founder 2d, and by imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day. Dam unknown.

W. D. CROCKETT.

#### The Imported Spanish Jack, DON CARLOS!

WILL stand at the same time and place, and will be let to mares at \$10 to insure a colt; money to be paid when the fact is ascertained, or part with. All care taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility should any occur in either case. Grass will be furnished to mares from a distance, put to either of the above named animals, at 40 cents per week.

W. D. CROCKETT.

March 29, 1855-5-5w.

#### GLORIOUS NEWS FOR ALL THE AFFLICTED. INDIAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

WOULD announce to the citizens of Georgetown and the surrounding country, that we have taken up rooms at Mr. Pratt's, where we may be consulted from the 27th of March until the 31st day of April; also the 1st week in May and in June, which notice will be given in this paper until said time expires. We treat all Diseases that flesh is heir to, our medicines are composed of Barks, Buds, Leaves, Roots and Gums, which grow in almost every country in America and are perfectly harmless.

#### SURGICAL BUSINESS STRICTLY ATTENDED TO

And performed upon the latest principles and warranted to complete. We remove all kinds of Wens Tumors, Tonisils, Polypus, Extract teeth, complete.

#### DISEASED EYES.

Of all kinds and in all stages, are treated with great success.

#### Deafness Cured and Warranted.

In 95 cases out of 100. An entire new system, over 1500 cases wholly restored to their hearing in the 10 years.

#### N.J.B. ALSO CURED.

We do not palm off on the public cords of certificates dated 25 miles out of 100 miles nor 500 miles west of any place. But simply say that Dr. W. L. has had 20 years experience and has traveled in nearly every State and Territory, upper and lower Canada and has been surrounded by hundreds of who were afflicted, and diseases of all kinds and in all stages and under all kinds of treatment. Also, Dr. W. S. his student for the last ten years, who is a half bred Indian, who is not surpassed in curing Cancers simply by a Plaster, by no medical Gen, now in practice; we profess to detect diseases without asking any questions, whatever.

#### Consultation free to Purchasers of MEDICINES.

Hours from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. medicines reasonable; terms cash.—  
DRS. W. L. & W. SIMMONS.  
March 29, 1855-3-5t.

#### FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

WE would particularly invite the attention of our Lady readers who intend visiting Cincinnati this Spring or Summer, to the extensive stock of Mrs. J. A. HENDERSON, Late

#### MRS. RICH,

CONSISTING OF  
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND

Of the Latest Paris and New York Styles. Her stock is by far the LARGEST in the City, and is kept constantly full by DAILY ARRIVALS from the East, of the

#### Newest Pattern Bonnets, English Straws, Swiss, Tascan, and Dutch Braids, Bonnets and French Laces.

together with the most choice BONNET, CAP, and TRIMMING RIBBONS, and FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS imported; all of which she will sell 20 per cent. lower than any other establishment in Cincinnati. Her store is  
No. 204 Fifth Street,  
Between Elm and Plum.

March 29-5-1855, 5t.

#### OUR ASSORTMENT OF ACCORDIONS; FLU- TINAS and VIOLINS is about four times as large as that of any other house in the city, and of superior quality.

Importing these articles together with every variety of Violin and Guitar strings, directly from Europe, we are prepared to offer great bargains not only at wholesale but at retail also.

COLUMBIA & FIELD.  
March 29 1855-1-5t.

#### GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S Melodeons are de- sireably the best manufactured in this country; and when compared with others, uniformly obtain the pre-

ference.

As Agents for the West, we are prepared to sell these instruments at manufacturer's price, wholesale and retail.  
COLUMBIA & FIELD,  
Piano and Melodeon Depot, Fourth st., near Vine.  
March 29 1855-1-5t.

#### "Early Buds" and Southern "Belle."

TALK about your Early Buds and Southern Belle when they can compare with the "Dellou Old Virginia" we received by  
March 29 1855-5-5t.

#### To Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, &c., of all Wars: their Widows and Minor Children.

S. M. KNIGHT, Attorney for Government Claims, at the Washington D. C.

CONTINUES to give prompt and personal attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the General Government, and particularly to those before the Treasury Department, Pension and Bounty Land Bureau, Patent and General Land Office, and Board of Claims. An experience of years, and a familiarity with the means of obtaining the earliest and most favorable action on Claims, with his facilities for the dispatch of business, justify him in assuring his Correspondents, Claimants, and the Public generally, that interests entrusted to his keeping will not be neglected.

#### PENSION, BOUNTY LAND, PATENT, AND PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

He has nearly ready for gratuitous distribution among his business Correspondents (and those who may become such,) a neat pamphlet containing a synopsis of the existing Pension, Bounty Land, Patent, and Public Land Laws, down to the end of the late Congress—including the

#### Bounty-Land Act of 3d March, 1855.

under which all who have heretofore received less than 160 acres are now entitled to additional land; said Act grants also 160 acres to all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Chaplains, Soldiers, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, and friendly Indians, of the Army, including State Troops, Volunteers, and Militia—and all Officers, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Clerks, and Landmen, of the Navy, not heretofore provided for, who have served not less than fourteen days (unless in battle) at any period since 1776; and to the widows and minor children all such persons entitled, and deceased.

This pamphlet contains "Forms of Application" more full and complete than any elsewhere to be found; adapted to the wants of every class of Claimants under the Act, with copious decisions and instructions of the Department, and practical suggestions as to the course to be pursued in suspended or rejected cases.

Parties not wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Office in securing prompt and personal superintendence of their claims at the Department, can obtain copies of the above pamphlet by remitting thirty cents in postage stamps.

#### Inducements to Correspondents.

Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management by this Agency will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks gratis, and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the law.

It is within the subscriber's power to direct his Correspondents to the locality of every man personally entitled under the late Act, and having obtained several thousand Land Warrants under former laws, he is in possession of data that will materially assist in securing additional bounty.

Fees: below the usual rates—and contingent upon the disposition of claims.

The highest cash price, given for Land Warrants Revolutionary Scrip, and Illinois Land Patents.

Address S. M. KNIGHT,  
Washington City.

March 29-5-1854 4t.

#### FOR SALE.

A LIKELY negro woman, 19 or 20 years old, a first rate

#### WASHER AND IRONER.

good seamstress and house servant. Terms six months credit, enquire of the

EDITOR.

March 29, 1855-5-5t.

#### FOR SALE.

TWO good COWS, now dry, and also two

SOWS and a few well kept SHOATS.

Will be sold low for cash. For particulars refer to the

EDITOR.

March 29, 1855-5-5t.

#### WOOL CARDING MACHINERY.

A. C. BROWN, Manufacturer and Dealer in Woolen, Agricultural, Mill, and other Machinery, can furnish to order, on short notice and on reasonable terms, almost any description of machinery, utensils, and other articles required by Manufacturers, Farmers, Millers, Wood Carvers, Cloth Dressers, Weavers, &c., including Wool and Cotton Carding Machinery, of all sizes both single and double of the most approved construction, best style of patterns and good workmanship. Wool, Cotton and Hair Picking Machines, Machine Cards of all descriptions, and all necessary barks, greases, and the best construction. Circular Saw Mills of the most approved construction, for Steam or Horse power; Horse Powers for use in Farms, and superior construction, the best and best.

Steam Engines, French Bar Mill Stoves, Tobacco Mills and Press Screws of all kinds; Smit Machines; Reaping Mowing and Threshing Machines; Stock Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Drilling Machines, Corn Planters, Cotton Gins, Hand Cards, Card Frames, Corn Plades, Cleaning Combs, Jack Cords, Press Pans, Pulley Stoves and Plates, Power Looms, Shearing, Brush, and Napping Machines, &c., &c.

All persons wanting MACHINE CARDS, and WOOL CARDING, or other MACHINERY, would do well to call on or write to the subscriber, before making other arrangements.

All orders, or applications promptly attended to, and CARDS and MACHINERY shipped to any port required.

Address: A. C. BROWN,

No. 87 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

March 29, 1855-5-5t.

#### THE FASHIONABLE SADDLERY STATION, BOSTON!

WILL make the present season at my mill, 3 miles south west from Georgetown, and will serve mares at the low price of \$10 to insure a mare in foal; to be due when the mare is accented to be in foal or part with. All care taken to prevent accidents but not responsible for any should they occur.

#### DESCRIPTION & PEDIGREE.

Boston is a beautiful bay, 4 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, of fine form and action. He is finely trained, going all the fashionable styles of modern days, viz: walking, reeking, pacing, trotting, &c.; doing all with grace and speed. Boston was sired by Valentine, he by imported Valentine, his dam Grand Turk, he by old Forester, and he by old Connet. Personal wishes to breed Saddle or Harness Horses will do well to take a look at Boston.

JOHN F. PAYNE.

#### THE FINE IMPORTED JACK, THIRD NAPOLEON!

This splendid Jack will make his first season in Ky., at the same place, and will be permitted to serve Jennette at \$40 to insure a colt.

Third Napoleon is a beautiful black







weeping girl—"you must have divined the characters of my story, and now the time has arrived, in which I desire to test the strength of your affection for one who has endeavored to be a mother to you—you have promised to wed (Mr. Blanton's son)—and the son of my daughter though. He is dead. When I mentioned you from the poverty and degradation in which I found you, I dreamed not, Providence had placed in my hands an instrument with which to avenge my injured daughter. At her grave I swore never to forgive her destroyers. Come with me to the window—draw aside the curtain. There is still sufficient light for you to scan the broad acres which will be yours. This he would secure by your marriage with his son. The day you fulfill your vow to him, I disinherit you. Why will you not speak? Did I nurse you through childhood and enrich you in womanhood, that this the adder, you may turn and sting me? speak I command you."

Slowly the stricken girl looked up. "Oh that I had died before this revelation. Mother, my more than mother, surely this evil cannot find a dwelling in your heart,—you, who have taught me the holy doctrine of religion, cannot—'Cannot wilt?' sternly demanded the other. "Require this sacrifice."

"I do."

A shudder passed through the frame of the young girl, but rising from her chair she lifted her small white hand before her companion's face. "This," pointing to a plain gold ring, "binds us to each other." Taking it off, she said, "It is yours, you took it as you will."

The old lady took it between her trembling fingers, and turning to the fire, said, "better this should perish than thou," and deliberately dropped it in the glowing coals.

H.

HIGH LIFE IN IRELAND

Extraordinary Case.

Ireland appears destined to supply us with a succession of *causes celebres*.—No sooner have we fought our way through the perils of Mr. Chaden's rough courtship, and safely lodged him in Chonnel, than we are hurried off to wonder and to mourn over the story of error and sins of a member of a gallant race, and scarcely have the judges of the Exchequer ordered another representation of that exciting drama, when lo! the curtain rises, and we find ourselves in full view of a Galway scene—the marquis and the ladies, all before us in the cause of Handcock de Delacour, otherwise De Burgh. Beauty, rank, and fortune, with all the dramatic accompaniments, so crowd the stage, that there is but little room for vulgar morality. The cause came on for hearing before the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the 24th of last month. It was a petition of John Stratford Handcock, the heir-at-law of his niece, Miss Honoria Handcock, who died on the 12th December, 1853, intestate. On coming to take possession of his property he found that certain deeds, executed by Honoria and her two eldest sisters, who had pre-deceased her, certain judgments entered up by one of them, Josephine, and certain charges created by her will, would have the effect of the estates and vesting them in the respondent Delacour, a natural son of the mother of these young ladies, a minor. The petition was that these deeds and other charges should be declared fraudulent and void and be set aside.

It appears that a certain Miss Eliza Josephine Kelly was a great beauty, and also a very ambitious and designing woman; and it was alleged that she, with the assistance of Lord Claricarde, formed the project of allying herself to Mr. Handcock, a gentleman of considerable property in the county of Galway. Accordingly, in the month of December, 1824, shortly after Mr. Handcock came of age, this ambitious and designing beauty accomplished her object. A marriage was celebrated; the estates, after a life were settled on the children inter alia, with a jointure of £700 a year for the widow. Mr. Handcock's friends were averse to the marriage; yet it took place, and three daughters were the issue. Of those three unhappy ladies, it might almost be said "it were better that they had never been born." Their short sad history is one unbroken tale of misery and persecution. Told even in the cold language of the chancery lawyer, it makes the blood run cold, and we would not pain our readers by its reproduction if we did not believe it a duty we owe to society. From 1829 to 1840 there were no further children. In this latter year, in consequence of too great an intimacy between Lord Claricarde and Mrs. Handcock, there was a separation, and Mr. Handcock went to France. In October of that year, Mrs. Handcock at Portumna Castle. This fact seems to have escaped the recollection of Lord Claricarde, as his affidavit states that it was impossible for him to have seen Mrs. Handcock during that year, as he passed the winter in Russia. A deed of separation was executed in July 1841, and in the same year, when Mrs. Handcock was on the continent, and after she had been some time separated from her husband she gave birth to an infant, the present respondent, but no one could say who was his father, or when he was born.

In 1842, Handcock returned a dying man to England, and took up his abode in Michael's road Brompton. There was reason to believe that when the first came there he was not anxious to have renewed intercourse with Lord Claricarde or his wife. Lord Claricarde, however, prevailed upon him to accept of his good offices. He recognized the husband father, a few days before his death in 1843, to his disgraced wife and deserted children. Which of us would have thought as we returned through Michael's road,

Brompton, on a winter's eve in 1843, and the compromise has been effected.—The deeds and will are to be cancelled; the petitioner Handcock is to get the estates, and he is to pay £20,000 to the respondent Delacour, on his coming of age, and in the mean time four per cent. on that amount. Delacour is now only four years of age, and should be before attaining twenty-one, the petitioner will have the estates absolutely without payment.

This is the plain unvarnished tale of the Handcock family. It might be "moralised into a thousand similes"—but this seems unnecessary.

How, the daughter was brought to the father by Lord Claricarde from day to day until his affections were aroused and awakened, and he was prevailed upon to add a codicil to his will by which the unhappy gentleman appointed the wife he had discarded the guardian of his three daughters. He was attended by Lord Claricarde's family physician, who was pledged to secrecy; his brother, had much difficulty in learning where he was, and arrived only after he had breathed his last. The clergyman who attended him describes it as a most frightful death bed.

In July, 1843, he died. In August the widow was appointed guardian of the children, and Lord Claricarde of the property. The widow had then £700 a year jointure, but his lordship, the guardian of the property, made her an allowance of £1,500 a year; and the court, acting on the security of this nobleman of high rank, granted her a mansion and demesne rent free, and £600 to furnish it. So the necessities and comforts of the three young ladies were at least provided for. Again here the Attorney General: "He could state positively that during the time they resided in the mansion, a more abject state of misery than those young ladies were kept in he hardly remembered ever to have read of. He could not but apprehend that their early and premature deaths were owing to the manner in which they were treated, and he trusted in God they were not so treated designedly." During this time the boy called John Delacour here, but who went by an euphonious name, and one to which, perhaps, he has as good a title—John de Burgh—was living in the house. Instead of being treated as the unhappy daughters were, this adopted son was indulged in every possible manner; and, indeed, it appeared in the evidence that they [the daughters] were obliged to perform even menial services for him; and it would seem that greater cruelty was never practiced by a gaoler towards his prisoners in the worst of times than this unnatural mother displayed towards her daughters, especially whenever they thwarted this young adopted child of hers, who was encouraged even to strike the poor unfriended young ladies. In the meantime the mother, it appears, had taken to drinking; and this may, perhaps, somewhat palliate the unnatural and loathsome nature of her conduct to her poor daughters. She accuses one daughter of criminal conduct with her solicitor; saying, also, that her person was offensive—that she was rotten; and, to account for the existence of young Delacour, she states that he was the natural son of another daughter, by a French gentleman of high position!

In 1847, the daughters Mary Anne and Josephine executed disentailing deeds, the grantees in both being Lord Claricarde. In 1849 Mary Anne, the eldest daughter, died, shortly after coming of age, leaving her mother £10,000. The property then became vested in the young daughters, Josephine and Honoria, who executed disentailing deeds in February, 1851, to Lord Claricarde, by which she left £10,000 to her mother, to be paid on the marriage of her sister; and in the event of her sister dying without issue before her mother, her landed estate was to be sold, and the proceeds given to her mother absolutely. In June, 1851, Josephine died, and it was sworn that the exemplary mother manifested neither surprise nor regret, but looked upon it as the accomplishment of her most desired end! In 1853, the last daughter Honoria, conveyed all her property to Lord Claricarde, subject to an appointment to herself for life, and afterwards to her mother, her heirs and assigns; but after the execution of these deeds she never had possession of them in reality or substance. In addition to these deeds, the mother obtained from her sick daughter, on the brink of the grave, a bond for £4,000. In the meantime the mother sickened herself, and died before daughter, in the latter part of 1853; the daughter dying on the 12th December of that year, intestate.—The mother, who complained so much of her poverty during life as to be obliged to deny her daughters, the merest necessities, leaves to her son Delacour £20,000, and to Honoria £50.

Delacour claims the chief part of the Handcock estates; under the various deeds, &c., executed by the daughters, the petitioner claims as heir-at-law to Honoria. The executors under the will of Josephine oppose; so does the brother of Mrs. Handcock. Judgment was deferred in expectation of a compromise.

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